

and of the House of Employment of

County of Adams, being from the th		
day of January, A. D. 1854, to the fi		
day of January, A. D. 1855.		
DR.		
1854—Jan. 3.	To Balance due on settlement,	\$276
Feb. 6.	Order on Co. Treas'r,	200
March 6. do.,	" "	300
" 7, do.,	" "	12 0
April 1, do.,	" "	600
May 1, do.,	" "	300 0
June 5, do.,	" "	300 0
July 1, do.,	" "	400 0
August 1, do.,	" "	400 0
Sept. 1, do.,	" "	350 0
Oct. 2. do.,	" "	250 0

Nov. 6, do.	"	"	300 00
Dec. 1, do.	"	"	400 00
1855-Jan. 1,	"	"	1800 00
			<hr/>
			\$5988 75
			<hr/>
€11.			
<i>By Cash paid out as follows :</i>			
Jan. 1, 1855			8400 00

but door pauper support,	693 8
funeral expenses of do.,	64 5
Mechanics' bills,	177 7
Male Hirelings,	155 0
Female do.,	112 8

Harvest hands,	732
Chopping Wood,	32
Cow, Cattle, and Sheep,	1094
Cow bills and Stock Hogs,	440
Vegetables,	40
Flour, Grain and grinding,	638
Payment to Land,	168
Time,	95
Stone Coal,	42
Executing Accounts,	15
Establishing Orders, &c.,	41
Physician's Salary,	100
Treasurer's do.	40
Clerk's do.	40
Directors, extra Service,	60
Medicines, &c.,	10
Travelling horses,	14
Pay to Steward,	295
Attorney Salary,	10
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of Treas'r.	\$5571
	417
	<hr/>
	\$6000

We the subscribers, Auditors to and adjust the Public Accounts, do hereby certify that we have examined the items, which compose the above Account, and that the same are correct, and that there is a balance of \$2935 00

Four Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Forty-four and a half Cents, in
 Bonds of Alexander Colman Treasurer
 being from the third day of January, 1855
 to the second day of January, 1855.
 JOHN DICKSON,
 EDMUND F. SHORB,

A. P. WRIGHT.

Auditors

Samuel Cobean, Esq., Stew-
ard account with the Directors of the P
and House of Employment of the Co
ty of Adams, being from the third
January, A. D., 1851, to the 25th
of October, 1854.

DR.

Jan. 9. Cash,	\$3
June 5. Cash for Wheat,	10
July 3d. Order on Treasurer,	100
Jan. 25. Cash for Wheat,	10

August 25. Cash for Allow. 105
Jan. 1, '55. Order on Treasurer, 29

\$247

C.R.
By Cash paid out as follows :

Fish,	\$21
Feed,	3
Bacon,	8
Vegetables,	15
Log Feed,	10
Wagon Treasurer,	50
Time,	6
Male Hiredings,	733
Female do,	33
Cash to Pumpers,	6
Digging Graves,	6
Stage Fare,	2
Wagon Expenses,	2
	\$247

John Scott, Esq. Steward,
an account with the Directors of the
and House of Employment of the Co
ty of Adams, being from the twen
fifth day of October, A. D. 1854
the 2d day of January, A. D. 1855

Nov. 20. Cash paid for Boarding,	\$3
Dec. 9. " "	2
" " Cash,	65
Jan. 1. Order on Treasurer.	81
	<hr/> \$152

CR.

By Cash paid out as follows :

Groceries,	42
Vegetables,	39

Queens ware,	6
Vinegar,	10
Balance on Beef Caudle,	4
Comitoris,	6
Store, &c.,	6
Grain,	13
Carriage,	16

Sun-hies,	16
Blank Books,	7
Male Hircings,	1
Female do.	1
Wagon Expenses,	6
(One Day,	5
	<hr/> 152

We, the subscribers, Auditors, to see and adjust the Public Accounts, do certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account and do

that they are correct, and that the accounts settled with SAMUEL COXSON, former Steward, from the 31 day of January, 1854, to the 25th day of October, 1855, is square: And also the account of JOHN SCOTT, the present Steward, from the twenty-fifth day of October, 1855, to the second day of January, 1856, and the same is square.

JOHN DICKSON,
EDMUND F. SHOR
A. T. WRIGHT.

Feb. 23,—31 Auditors.



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 12, 1855.

Sale of the Main Line.

The bill now before the House for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, is considerably different from the one passed last session, and is intended, by the favorableness of its terms, to invite bids from parties not able to command much capital. It authorizes the Governor to put up the Main Line at public sale in Philadelphia, sixty days from the passage of the act, and to sell it for any sum not less than \$7,000,000. If sold for less than 7,500,000, twenty per cent. is to be paid within sixty days, and the balance in ten equal annual installments. If over \$8,000,000, and less than \$8,500,000, the first payment shall not be required for two years, and the rest in ten years following. If over \$8,500,000 and less than \$9,000,000, then fifteen years credit shall be allowed for the first payment, and twenty-five years for the whole. If sold for \$9,000,000, or over, then no payment of principal shall be required for twenty years, and the whole shall then be paid in ten annual installments. Interest to run at the rate of five per cent. on the whole of either sum from the day of purchase, payable semi-annually in State bonds at par, or cash.

Any railroad, canal, or other company now incorporated, may become the purchaser, and the works shall be paid for, shall be free from taxation. The Pennsylvania road, if it becomes the purchaser, is to be released from the tonnage tax, and any company purchasing it is authorized to construct a new road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, or from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

The proceeds of the sale, both principal and interest, are to be added to the sinking fund for the payment of the State debt. These terms are so favorable that we can hardly doubt the probability of their acceptance, should the opportunity be authorized by the passage of the bill. — *Lucifer Express.*

Elgin on Pierce.

Canada, and other British Provinces on our border, tried a long while to obtain the admission of their products into this country duty free, under the guise of the taking term of reciprocity. The leading political men of each Province were sent to Washington over and over again to accomplish this result. The British House of Commons urged its minister (Mr. Crampson) to aid in the work, and he did his best for years, but the scheme could never be fully completed. At length Lord Elgin, the former Governor of Canada, was dispatched from England with special powers to urge the negotiations to a close. He came hither, went to Washington, and took up his abode. The distinguished Envoy pulled the wool over the eyes of our democratic Administration, and soon got them to consent to his scheme of reciprocity, by the help of some men who should have known better, and it passed into a treaty. Soon after his Lordship went home, and it was not long before he was called upon (at a public meeting held in his part of the country) to reply to a sentiment complimenting his diplomatic achievements in the United States. In his reply, Lord Elgin gave the following first-rate notice of the Administration to which he had been accredited, and which he had so effectually bamboozled by his treaty:

"Why there never was a President who was elected with a greater appearance of the popular support than the present President of the United States, and I venture to say, that there never was an Administration which seems to be more utterly discredited among all parties than the present Administration in the United States; but, you will observe that, under the American system, they are saddled with that gentleman for four years, and I defy them to get rid of him, or his Ministers, if he chooses to keep them."

If Lord Palmerston's sagacious Government has any unsettled affairs to adjust with this Administration, we presume Lord Elgin will be dispatched to arrange them. We feel sure Messrs. Pierce & Co. will be delighted to see him. — *N. Y. Tribune.*

The Late Indian Massacre on the Arkansas.—The terrible massacre by the Indians at the Pueblo of the Arkansas, in New Mexico, has already been briefly mentioned. It occurred on last Christmas day, and the murderers were Utah and Apache Indians, about 100 in number. The Santa Fe Gazette says:

They went up to Pueblo and confessed much friendship for the inhabitants, and asked them to make note for them which they did. The people, suspecting no harm, received the Indians kindly, and mingled freely with them, when the latter without the least warning, surrounded and massacred them. Fourteen men were killed and two wounded, who were left for dead, and three women and two children were made captives. One man fortunately escaped by hiding in the bushes near the village. The Indians then rode away, taking all the stock, some two hundred head. All the women of the village, except the three captured, were at the St. Charles, attending a Christmas party the night before, and had not yet returned, and in this manner, probably saved their lives. The same Indians returned the next day and killed one man and wounded another, opposite the mouth of the St. Charles, and within half a mile of the Fort; and that night they ran off near one hundred head of animals belonging to the Fort. Mr. Atwood was at St. Charles, on his way from Salt Lake City to Tooe, when the massacre took place, and half an hour afterwards was at Pueblo. He describes the scene as heart-rending in the extreme. The victims were lying as they fell, stripped, and the warm blood was still flowing from their wounds. The two wounded men were met on the road, crawling towards the Fort; one died on the way, but the other reached there, and was alive when Mr. Atwood left.

Damages for Changing Drunkenness.—In Nobleville, Ia., Mrs. Julia Freyberger brought suit against Martin Mounsey for damages caused by liquor sold by the defendant to the plaintiff's husband, John Freyberger. She charged that the defendant's liquor had made her husband a drunkard, and caused him to lose his time, and waste his money, and claimed one thousand dollars damages. The jury gave her a verdict of \$500.

Police and the Clergy.—The Boston Recorder, one of the oldest religious papers in the United States, is taking strong ground against clergymen leaving their pulpits to become investigators of politicians.

From California.

Chinese Secret Societies.—Eleven Chinese men had been arrested at San Francisco, charged with extorting money from their countrymen. Mr. Carvalho, the interpreter, testified that there were about eight hundred members in that city; that their avowed object was to assist in the overthrow of the Man-Chow dynasty, or present Chinese government; that each member had taken a bloody oath to carry out the design, even at the cost of their lives; and for its support were levying contributions upon the weak and ignorant, enforcing their demands with threats of instant death in case of non-compliance. Mr. C. remarked that the numerous murders of Chinamen may, with justice, be charged to one of the other of the secret societies. It is estimated that the annual revenue of the Hung Shing Young Company, derived by forced contributions in California, amounts to upwards of \$150,000. There are between three and four thousand members of the order in California.

The Chinese are departing from California. Some two thousand left in the course of a few weeks. Three or four numbers of the race carried off over \$50,000, and the common herd average \$100 or \$200 each.

Indian Massacre on the Klamath.—The papers contain full particulars of the Indian massacre on the Klamath. It appears that a portion of the whites had traded off some firearms among the Indians, to which some of the others opposed; and afterwards endeavored to recover possession of them. A part of the Indians at once gave up their arms, and those who did not comply with the demand were ordered to do so before the expiration of four days, or else their camps would be set on fire. The specified time having transpired, and as there were from forty to fifty of the Indians who would not give up their arms, the whites proceeded to carry their threat into execution, when they were attacked by the Indians, who killed five and wounded two of their opponents.

Killed.—Chas. K. Proctor, of Proctorsville, Vt.; Chandler H. Dunham, of Plymouth, Mass.; Win. Wheeler, Wadsworth county, Wis.; Thomas O'Neil, of New Orleans; John Smith, of St. Domingo, and Mr. Johnson, of Mississippi, were mortally wounded.

Lynch Law.—Lynch law has been prevailing to an extent hitherto unknown in the State. As many as twenty men had been hung by the mob since the first of January. We learn from an extra of the Shasta Courier that a man named Williams, who was sent to the State prison from that county, several years ago, and whose term of imprisonment had recently expired, was lynched at Red Bluffs, on the 30th of January. He was tried by a jury of twelve men, who deemed the evidence of his guilt indubitable, and the heinousness of his crime worthy of death, and accordingly sentenced him to be hanged. A portion of the citizens of Red Bluffs then hung him to a limb of a tree until life was extinct.

Elopement and Marriage.—A farmer, a widower, who resides in the county of Armagh, Ireland, thinking that the only balm for his grief at the loss of his wife would be to supply her place with another, betrothed him of a fair cousin, a lady in her teens, residing in the county of Down, who, according to report, was to have a round sum of cash in her own right, bequeathed her by a deceased relative. Full of this idea, the gay widower recently paid a visit to the father of the fair one, by whom, as a relative, he was hospitably received, not at all suspecting that the object of his visit was to become still more nearly allied to him. As he was a relative, no danger was apprehended from allowing him to spend an occasional hour with the young woman on whom he had placed his affections. This opportunity the wiser turned to go favorable on account that after a few days he succeeded in getting her to elope with him, he having secured a post card for the purpose. The intended bridegroom, regardless of the caution against selecting the fox as a sentinel, brought his intended to the house of a friend, a blacksmith who resides not a dozen miles from Cough. This man also was a widower, having no imbecile but one boy, of about a year old. Between him and the young woman a sudden attachment sprang up, and the son of Vulcan, probably on this account, became enamored of the good natured young girl, and being more youthful and sprightly by far than the man she had eloped with, at the expiration of the ten days, the time necessary to fix their residence and to get the marriage license, when they proceeded to Corktown for that purpose, she preferred sitting on the side of the car with the blacksmith, who managed his point as well that he contrived to leave the first woman sitting in the inn, where they stopped, and accompanied by the fair fair one, procured the license in his own name, leaving the county Armaghman to proceed home alone, a sadder, if not a wiser man, than when he left. Ultimately, the father of the young woman, accompanied by a friend, arrived in Cough in pursuit of her and finding how matters stood, he gave his consent, and had the blacksmith and the girl married. The romantic affair, says the London papers of the 19th of January, came off about ten days since.

Encouraging.—As an evidence of what girls can do, if they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago a poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to a type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, beside her board, about two hundred dollars; and, availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editor of a popular paper, and is engaged to one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a girl is bound to shine, and ecclipses tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury, and taught all the "accomplishments" of a boarding school. Such a girl will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex and to her country.

Omaha City.—The present capital of the newly organized territory of Nebraska, is described as containing from sixty to eighty houses, located on a rising ground on the banks of the Missouri river. The government house occupied by the Governor and Council, is a two-story brick, and the principal hotel is a two-story brick, with a wing, the rest of the houses being all one and one-half stories.

The Masonic Hall at Altoona, Pa.—was destroyed by fire on Monday last—loss \$1,000, or thereabouts.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned on Wednesday since last, without electing a Governor or Vice Governor.

On Friday next the Township elections take place throughout the State, and we suppose will excite considerable interest, from the number of offices to be filled.

Gettysburg Rail Road.—A meeting of the Stockholders was held on Tuesday last, and we learn from their published proceedings, that a resolution was adopted, recommending it to the Board of Managers to "accept the propositions of Mr. O'Reilly, to sell the road for \$120,000, and to give the exact proposition of Mr. O'Reilly, but we presume it must have been a satisfactory one, to justify the passage of the resolution.

We observe, with regret, the death of JOHN H. BROWN, Esq., Principal of the "Zane" street Boys' Grammar School, in Philadelphia, which took place last week in that City. Mr. B. was, some years since, Principal of the Female Seminary in this place, and was highly esteemed as a Teacher and a citizen. During a great part of his residence among us, he was Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, and left us much regretted.

The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Ninth Section, Philadelphia, closed their schools for several days, and attended his funeral in a body.

"It is due to our late member of Congress, Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL," remarks, very truly, our neighbor of the "Franklin Repository," "to say that he has discharged his duties with marked fidelity. He was always in his seat when important votes were taken, whether in the minority or not, and he leaves a record that his many friends will not blush to acknowledge. Under all circumstances his voice and his vote were inflexibly for Freedom, and on all public questions he was faithful to the interests of his constituents and his State. He retired enjoying the unqualified confidence and esteem of his political friends, and respected by men of all party predilections."

Rev. Professor CONRAD has not resigned his Professorial Chair in Wittenberg College, as mentioned last week. The rumor was incorrect.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, was held at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirty-three gentlemen, on behalf of the Faculty, by Rev. Dr. BAUGHNER, President of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

The Municipal elections are now being held throughout numerous parts of the country. In a large number of instances the Know-Nothing appears to succeed in electing their candidates; and in others have been beaten by a fusion of the old line parties. The K. N.'s carried most of the towns in Maine and Massachusetts; also Rochester and Auburn, N. Y.; Alexandria, Frederick, &c. They were beaten in Milwaukee, Chicago, Syracuse, Utica, Oswego and Troy, N. Y.; in Newport, Ky., and in Detroit, &c.

Attack upon the Know-Nothing in the Indiana Legislature.—Senator Slater has introduced a bill into the Indiana Legislature to break up the Know-Nothing lodges. It declares it a conspiracy for persons to band themselves together under solemn oaths for the purpose of depriving any citizen of the State of his political rights under the constitution.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of the second district, will doubtless be missed more than any other of the retiring members from our delegation. He has served three six consecutive sessions, and with what ability and credit to himself and his constituents is well known to all. His career embraces all the great sectional struggles through which the country has recently passed, and while ever true to the North and to Freedom, his course was eminently conciliatory, national and just, and would not that thousands of his once conflicting friends, who, by the new order of political affairs, were compelled to sacrifice him, passed long before they lost him. He has served the whig party for a quarter of a century in prosperity and adversity with peculiar fidelity, and we must regard it as an unfortunate era in our political history, when the exercise of his guaranteed religious liberty made him a stranger in the house of his friends. Such men are always spared from our national councils at the cost of country. His successor is John F. TROSKA, a Whig of decided ability. — *Franklin Express.*



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 12, 1855.



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, March 12, 1855.

Senatorial Election.—HARRISBURG, March 8.—A series of resolutions have been offered to the Senate to annul the adjournment of the convention of the two Houses till October, and fixing the adjournment to the 20th inst. They were referred to the judicial committee.

A Slander Exposed by Gen. Scott.—Hon. William S. Durrell, the Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing member of Congress from Massachusetts, lately asserted in a recent lecture that the Catholic vote was offered to Gen. Scott at the late Presidential election, provided he would place a Catholic in his Cabinet, and that he hesitated to reply, when the proposition was made to General Pierce and accepted. Several gentlemen who heard Mr. Durrell make this assertion, immediately addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, asking if it was true or false. Gen. Scott, in his reply, says: "I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above, are, in respect to myself, absolutely false, and I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents in the canvass alluded to."

A new paper called "The American," has just been commenced at Carlisle. It is devoted to the new party commonly called K. N's.

The Hon. J. X. McLANAHAN, of Chambersburg, intends sailing for Europe next month, in the capacity of Commissioner to the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held at Paris next summer. He was designated, with others, as such, by Gov. Bigler, just previous to the latter leaving office.

Our Minister to France.—Judge Mason, the American Minister to Paris, is said to have almost entirely recovered his health. During his illness, the Emperor and all the Imperial family manifested much interest in his welfare, and at the last diplomatic gathering at the Tuilleries the family of Mr. Mason were present, and were warmly congratulated on the Minister's recovery.

A powerful effort is making in New York, by the leading Democratic politicians, Hays as well as Sells, to bring about some sort of an union, as a preliminary step to the next Presidential campaign.

Stagnation.—Nearly all the woolen manufactories in the country are running half time or stopped entirely. Let the American people resolve to buy American made goods and keep their factories in operation, and their money in their own country.

Missionaries for China.—The Christian Advocate and Journal says that Rev. One Gibson and wife sailed from the port of New York, on or about the 20th ult. for Fung Chou, China, to join the Mission of the M. E. Church.

A Grand Jury.—Gov. McMillan, of Ohio, has made a rule, in pardoning convicts, to publish his reasons therefor, together with the substance of the recommendations of the prosecuting attorney and judges, when those officers join in urging the pardon. We should like Gov. Pollock to follow the same system.

Return of Irish Emigrants.—The improved condition of affairs in Ireland, under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, is said to be attracting back many of the Irish who had emigrated to foreign countries. It is stated that nearly every ship that leaves New York for England takes from thirty to fifty Irish people back to the "old country."

High Price for Wheat.—In St. Louis, on the 2d instant, there were sold on "Change" 600 bushels of white wheat at \$2 per bushel, being the highest price. The St. Louis Republican says, ever obtained in that market. The quality was superior, but the price is evidence of the scarcity of the article in that market.

Hiram Powers.—Among the appropriations inserted in the civil and diplomatic bill by the Senate, and agreed to by the House of Representatives, before the adjournment, was one of \$25,000, to enable the President to give a commission to our distinguished countryman, Hiram Powers, for the execution of some suitable work of statuary for the Capitol.

Explosion at Pittsburg.—Quite an excitement occurred at the City Hall, in Pittsburg, on Wednesday. It appears a gentleman named Slaymaker, and his son, from Lancaster, Pa., arrived there, en route for Illinois, having with them, a colored female. The colored waiters of the hotel, supposing her to be a slave, seized Mr. S. while sitting at the breakfast table, and held him until the woman had been taken off to the house of a colored barber. Fortunately she established, to the satisfaction of her adherents, that she was free, and was permitted to rejoin her friends and leave for Illinois.

Santa Anna seems about as hardly pushed just now as the nation need at any time desire to be. His treasury is empty—his subjects are discontented—a formidable revolution is raging—one of his best generals, sent against the rebel chief, has gone over to the enemy, and he is left to sustain his dignity, the place he holds, and the integrity of his empire, with the most inadequate means. It looks very much to us, as if his downfall was not far distant, and the only available resource now in his power, would seem to be the aid of some more warlike to maintain himself.

The Masonic Hall at Altoona, Pa.—was destroyed by fire on Monday last—loss \$1,000, or thereabouts.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned on Wednesday since last, without electing a Governor or Vice Governor.

On Friday next the Township elections take place throughout the State, and we suppose will excite considerable interest, from the number of offices to be filled.

Gettysburg Rail Road.—A meeting of the Stockholders was held on Tuesday last, and we learn from their published proceedings, that a resolution was adopted, recommending it to the Board of Managers to "accept the propositions of Mr. O'Reilly, to sell the road for \$120,000, and to give the exact proposition of Mr. O'Reilly, but we presume it must have been a satisfactory one, to justify the passage of the resolution.

We observe, with regret, the death of JOHN H. BROWN, Esq., Principal of the "Zane" street Boys' Grammar School, in Philadelphia, which took place last week in that City. Mr. B. was, some years since, Principal of the Female Seminary in this place, and was highly esteemed as a Teacher and a citizen. During a great part of his residence among us, he was Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, and left us much regretted.

The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Ninth Section, Philadelphia, closed their schools for several days, and attended his funeral in a body.

"It is due to our late member of Congress, Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL," remarks, very truly, our neighbor of the "Franklin Repository," "to say that he has discharged his duties with marked fidelity. He was always in his seat when important votes were taken, whether in the minority or not, and he leaves a record that his many friends will not blush to acknowledge. Under all circumstances his voice and his vote were inflexibly for Freedom, and on all public questions he was faithful to the interests of his constituents and his State. He retired enjoying the unqualified confidence and esteem of his political friends, and respected by men of all party predilections."

Rev. Professor CONRAD has not resigned his Professorial Chair in Wittenberg College, as mentioned last week. The rumor was incorrect.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, was held at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirty-three gentlemen, on behalf of the Faculty, by Rev. Dr. BAUGHNER, President of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

The Municipal elections are now being held throughout numerous parts of the country. In a large number of instances the Know-Nothing appears to succeed in electing their candidates; and in others have been beaten by a fusion of the old line parties. The K. N.'s carried most of the towns in Maine and Massachusetts; also Rochester and Auburn, N. Y.; Alexandria, Frederick, &c. They were beaten in Milwaukee, Chicago, Syracuse, Utica, Oswego and Troy, N. Y.; in Newport, Ky., and in Detroit, &c.

Senatorial Election.—HARRISBURG, March 8.—A series of resolutions have been offered to the Senate to annul the adjournment of the convention of the two Houses till October, and fixing the adjournment to the 20th inst. They were referred to the judicial committee.

A Slander Exposed by Gen. Scott.—Hon. William S. Durrell, the Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing member of Congress from Massachusetts, lately asserted in a recent lecture that the Catholic vote was offered to Gen. Scott at the late Presidential election, provided he would place a Catholic in his Cabinet, and that he hesitated to reply, when the proposition was made to General Pierce and accepted. Several gentlemen who heard Mr. Durrell make this assertion, immediately addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, asking if it was true or false. Gen. Scott, in his reply, says: "I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above, are, in respect to myself, absolutely false, and I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents in the canvass alluded to."

A new paper called "The American," has just been commenced at Carlisle. It is devoted to the new party commonly called K. N's.

The Hon. J. X. McLANAHAN, of Chambersburg, intends sailing for Europe next month, in the capacity of Commissioner to the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held at Paris next summer. He was designated, with others, as such, by Gov. Bigler, just previous to the latter leaving office.

Our Minister to France.—Judge Mason, the American Minister to Paris, is said to have almost entirely recovered his health. During his illness, the Emperor and all the Imperial family manifested much interest in his welfare, and at the last diplomatic gathering at the Tuilleries the family of Mr. Mason were present, and were warmly congratulated on the Minister's recovery.

A powerful effort is making in New York, by the leading Democratic politicians, Hays as well as Sells, to bring about some sort of an union, as a preliminary step to the next Presidential campaign.

Stagnation.—Nearly all the woolen manufactories in the country are running half time or stopped entirely. Let the American people resolve to buy American made goods and keep their factories in operation, and their money in their own country.

Missionaries for China.—The Christian Advocate and Journal says that Rev. One Gibson and wife sailed from the port of New York, on or about the 20th ult. for Fung Chou, China, to join the Mission of the M. E. Church.

A Grand Jury.—Gov. McMillan, of Ohio, has made a rule, in pardoning convicts, to publish his reasons therefor, together with the substance of the recommendations of the prosecuting attorney and judges, when those officers join in urging the pardon. We should like Gov. Pollock to follow the same system.

Return of Irish Emigrants.—The improved condition of affairs in Ireland, under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, is said to be attracting back many of the Irish who had emigrated to foreign countries. It is stated that nearly every ship that leaves New York for England takes from thirty to fifty Irish people back to the "old country."

High Price for Wheat.—In St. Louis, on the 2d instant, there were sold on "Change" 600 bushels of white wheat at \$2 per bushel, being the highest price. The St. Louis Republican says, ever obtained in that market. The quality was superior, but the price is evidence of the scarcity of the article in that market.

Hiram Powers.—Among the appropriations inserted in the civil and diplomatic bill by the Senate, and agreed to by the House of Representatives, before the adjournment, was one of \$25,000, to enable the President to give a commission to our distinguished countryman, Hiram Powers, for the execution of some suitable work of statuary for the Capitol.

Explosion at Pittsburg.—Quite an excitement occurred at the City Hall, in Pittsburg, on Wednesday. It appears a gentleman named Slaymaker, and his son, from Lancaster, Pa., arrived there, en route for Illinois, having with them, a colored female. The colored waiters of the hotel, supposing her to be a slave, seized Mr. S. while sitting at the breakfast table, and held him until the woman had been taken off to the house of a colored barber. Fortunately she established, to the satisfaction of her adherents, that she was free, and was permitted to rejoin her friends and leave for Illinois.

Santa Anna seems about as hardly pushed just now as the nation need at any time desire to be. His treasury is empty—his subjects are discontented—a formidable revolution is raging—one of his best generals, sent against the rebel chief, has gone over to the enemy, and he is left to sustain his dignity, the place he holds, and the integrity of his empire, with the most inadequate means. It looks very much to us, as if his downfall was not far distant, and the only available resource now in his power, would seem to be the aid of some more warlike to maintain himself.

The Masonic Hall at Altoona, Pa.—was destroyed by fire on Monday last—loss \$1,000, or thereabouts.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned on Wednesday since last, without electing a Governor or Vice Governor.

On Friday next the Township elections take place throughout the State, and we suppose will excite considerable interest, from the number of offices to be filled.

Gettysburg Rail Road.—A meeting of the Stockholders was held on Tuesday last, and we learn from their published proceedings, that a resolution was adopted, recommending it to the Board of Managers to "accept the propositions of Mr. O'Reilly, to sell the road for \$120,000, and to give the exact proposition of Mr. O'Reilly, but we presume it must have been a satisfactory one, to justify the passage of the resolution.

We observe, with regret, the death of JOHN H. BROWN, Esq., Principal of the "Zane" street Boys' Grammar School, in Philadelphia, which took place last week in that City. Mr. B. was, some years since, Principal of the Female Seminary in this place, and was highly esteemed as a Teacher and a citizen. During a great part of his residence among us, he was Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, and left us much regretted.

The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Ninth Section, Philadelphia, closed their schools for several days, and attended his funeral in a body.

"It is due to our late member of Congress, Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL," remarks, very truly, our neighbor of the "Franklin Repository," "to say that he has discharged his duties with marked fidelity. He was always in his seat when important votes were taken, whether in the minority or not, and he leaves a record that his many friends will not blush to acknowledge. Under all circumstances his voice and his vote were inflexibly for Freedom, and on all public questions he was faithful to the interests of his constituents and his State. He retired enjoying the unqualified confidence and esteem of his political friends, and respected by men of all party predilections."

Rev. Professor CONRAD has not resigned his Professorial Chair in Wittenberg College, as mentioned last week. The rumor was incorrect.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, was held at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirty-three gentlemen, on behalf of the Faculty, by Rev. Dr. BAUGHNER, President of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

The Municipal elections are now being held throughout numerous parts of the country. In a large number of instances the Know-Nothing appears to succeed in electing their candidates; and in others have been beaten by a fusion of the old line parties. The K. N.'s carried most of the towns in Maine and Massachusetts; also Rochester and Auburn, N. Y.; Alexandria, Frederick, &c. They were beaten in Milwaukee, Chicago, Syracuse, Utica, Oswego and Troy, N. Y.; in Newport, Ky., and in Detroit, &c.

Bank of Gettysburg.—The following exhibits the state of the Bank of Gettysburg, being the report made by the Cashier to the Auditor General, in November last:

DR.	Nov. 6, 1854.
To Capital,	\$123,873 00
Bank notes issued,	389,025 00
Bank notes under act May, 1841,	1,249 00
Due to other banks,	4,077 93
Due to depositors,	33,609 30
Dividends unpaid,	1,853 88
Discounts received and rents,	12,116 83
Contingent fund,	9,579 53
	\$75,244 34

CR.	Nov. 6, 1854.
By Bills discounted,	\$317,863 00
Specie, silver and gold,	64,145 80
Notes and checks of other banks,	18,496 57
Due from other banks,	93,001 07
Judgments,	38,105 00
Real estate,	5,925 00
Stocks, State and County,	25,129 70
Stocks under act May, 1841,	1,249 00
Bonds and mortgages,	10,281 00
Expenses,	247 55
	\$75,244 34

Dividends declared—May 2, \$3,716 10.
Do. Nov. 7, 3,716 10

A New License Law.—The Committee on Vice and Immorality, in the Senate, have reported a bill for the suppression of intemperance, accompanied with a report comprehending the whole question of license laws and prohibition. The bill agreed upon by the Committee, is a stringent license law. It adopts the machinery of existing general laws, requiring all who would sell under five gallons, to take licenses from the Courts in all parts of the State, after full advertisement of their application, and subject to objection and contest by their neighbors; and the decision of the Court, after hearing all parties, as to the occasion of granting license. All are put under bond, with warrant of attorney, to enter judgment for the faithful observance of the law, the license fees are increased three-fold, and none can sell under a quart who are not licensed to keep an inn, and at least six rooms and twelve beds for the exclusive use of travelers.

In the city of Philadelphia, where the free system now exists, there will be, besides the general provisions of the laws of the State, a board of three appraisers, to be appointed by the Court, composed of three temperate and reputable appraisers, in no manner interested in the liquor business, whose duty it will be to inquire into the fitness of the applicant, and without whose certificate his application cannot be made.

The New Postage Law.—Every person being interested in the proposed act of the 3rd March, 1855, in regard to postage, a synopsis of its provisions, will not be unacceptable:

Under this law all single letters mailed for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles are to pay three cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles ten cents.

Half a cent is to be paid for each additional

Sale of the Main Line.

The bill now before the House for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works is considerably different from the one passed last session, and is intended by the favorableness of its terms, to invite bids from parties not able to command much capital. It authorizes the Governor to put up the Main Line at public sale in Philadelphia, within ninety days from the passage of the act, and to sell it for any sum not less than \$7,000,000. If sold for less than 7,500,000, twenty per cent, is to be paid within ninety days, and the balance in ten equal annual instalments. If over \$8,000,000 and less than \$8,500,000, the first payment shall not be required for ten years, and the rest in ten years following. If over \$8,500,000 and less than \$9,000,000, then fifteen years credit shall be allowed for the first payment, and twenty-five years for the whole. If sold for \$9,000,000, or over, then no payment of principal shall be required for twenty years, and the whole shall then be paid in ten annual instalments. Interest to run at the rate of five per cent, on the whole of either sum from the day of purchase, payable semi-annually in State bonds at par, or cash.

Any railroad, canal or other company now incorporated, may become the purchaser, and the works, until paid for, shall be free from taxation. The Pennsylvania road, if it becomes the purchaser, is to be released from the tonnage tax, and any company purchasing it is authorized to construct a new road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, or from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

The proceeds of the sale, both principal and interest, are to be added to the sinking fund for the payment of the State debt.

These terms are so favorable that we can hardly doubt the probability of their acceptance, should the opportunity be authorized by the passage of the bill. — *Lawyer Examiner.*

Elgin on Pierce.

Canada, and other British Provinces on our border, tried a long while to obtain the admission of their products into this country duty free, under the guise of the taking term of "reciprocity." The leading political men of each Province were sent to Washington over and over again to accomplish this result. The British Home Government urged its minister (Mr. Crampson) to aid in the work, and he did his best for years, but the scheme could never be fully completed. At length Lord Elgin, the former Governor of Canada, was dispatched from England with special powers to urge the negotiations to a close. He came hither, went to Washington, and took up his abode. The distinguished Envoy pulled the wool over the eyes of our democratic Administration, and soon got them to consent to his scheme of reciprocity, by the help of some men who should have known better, and it passed into a treaty. Soon after his Lordship went home, and it was not long before he was called upon (at a public meeting held in his part of the country) to reply to a sentiment complimenting his diplomatic achievements in the United States. In his reply, Lord Elgin gave the following first-rate notice of the Administration to which he had been accredited, and which he had so effectually bamboozled by his treaty:

"Why there never was a President who was elected with a greater appearance of the popular support than the present President of the United States; and I venture to say, that there never was an Administration which seems to be more utterly discredited among all parties than is the present Administration in the United States; but, you will observe that, under the American system, they are saddled with that gentleman for four years, and I defy them to get rid of him, or his Ministers, if he chooses to keep them."

If Lord Palmerston's new Government has any unsettled affairs to adjust with this Administration, we presume Lord Elgin will be dispatched to arrange them. We feel sure Messrs. Pierce & Co. will be delighted to see him. — *N. Y. Tribune.*

The Late Indian Massacre on the Arkansas.—The terrible massacre by the Indians at the Pueblo of the Arkansas, in New Mexico, has already been briefly mentioned. It occurred on last Christmas day, and the murderers were Ute and Apache Indians, about 100 in number. The Santa Fe Gazette says:

"They went up to Pueblo and confessed much friendship for the inhabitants, and asked them to make note for them which they did. The people, suspecting no harm, received the Indians kindly, and mingled freely with them, when the latter without the least warning, surrounded and massacred them. Fourteen men were killed and two wounded, who were left for dead, and three women and two children were made captives. One man fortunately escaped by hiding in the bushes near the village. The Indians then rode away, taking all the stock, some two hundred head. All the women of the village, except the three captured, were at the St. Charles, attending a Christmas party the night before, and had not yet returned, and in this manner, probably saved their lives. The enemy Indians returned the next day and killed one man and wounded another, within half a mile of the Fort, and that night they ran off near one hundred head of animals belonging to the Fort. Mr. Atwood was at St. Charles, on his way from Salt Lake City to Tooe, when the massacre took place, and half an hour afterwards was at Pueblo. He describes the scene as heart-rending in the extreme. The victims were lying as they fell, stripped, and the warm blood was still running from their wounds. The two wounded men he met on the road, crawling towards the Fort; one died on the way, but the other reached there, and was alive when Mr. Atwood left."

Damages for Caring Drunkenness.—In Nobleville, Ia., Mr. Julia Freyberger brought suit against Martin Neumann for damages caused by him and by the defendant to the plaintiff's husband, John Freyberger. She charged that the defendant's liquor had made her husband drunk, and had caused him to lose his time, and waste his money, and claimed one thousand dollars damages. The jury gave her a verdict for \$500.

Politics and the Clergy.—The Boston Recorder, one of the oldest religious papers in the United States, is taking strong ground against clergy men leaving their pulpits to become legislators or politicians.

From California.

Chinese Secret Societies.—Eleven Chinamen had been arrested at San Francisco, charged with extorting money from their countrymen. Mr. Carvalho, the interpreter, testified that there were about eight hundred members in that city; that their avowed object was to assist in the overthrow of the Man-Chow dynasty, or present Chinese government; that each member had taken a bloody oath to carry out the design, even at the cost of their lives; and for its support were levying contributions upon the weak and ignorant, enforcing their demands with threats of instant death in case of non-compliance. Mr. C. remarked that the numerous murders of Chinamen may, with justice, be charged to one or the other of the secret societies. It is estimated that the annual revenue of the Hung Shun-Thong Company, derived by forced contributions in California, amounts to upwards of \$150,000. There are between three and four thousand members of the order in California.

The Chinese are departing from California. Some two thousand left in the course of a few weeks. Three or four gamblers of the race carried off over \$50,000, and the common herd average \$100 or \$200 each.

Indian Massacre on the Klamath.—The papers contain full particulars of the Indian massacre on the Klamath. It appears that a portion of the whites had traded off some firearms among the Indians, to which some of the others opposed, and afterwards endeavored to recover possession of them. A part of the Indians at once gave up their arms, and those who did not comply with the demand were ordered to do so before the expiration of four days, or else their camps would be set on fire. The specified time having transpired, and as there were from forty to fifty of the Indians who would not give up their arms, the whites proceeded to carry their threat into execution, when they were attacked by the Indians, who killed five and wounded two of their opponents.

Killed.—Elias K. Proctor, of Proctorsville, Vt.; Chandler H. Dunham, of Plymouth, Mass.; Wm. Wheeler, Wadsworth county, Wis.; Thomas O'Neil, of New Orleans; John Smith, of St. Domingo.

Wounded.—William Lamb, of Oregon, and Mr. Johnson, of Mississippi, were mortally wounded.

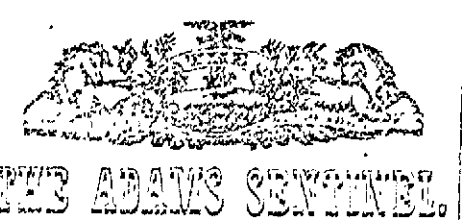
Lynch Law.—Lynch law has been prevailing to an extent hitherto unknown in the State. As many as twenty men had been hung by the mob since the first of January. We learn from an extra of the Shasta Courier that a man named Williams, who was sent to the State prison from that county, several years ago, and whose term of imprisonment had recently expired, was lynched at Red Bluffs, on the 30th of January. He was tried by a jury of twelve men, who deemed the evidence of his guilt indisputable, and the heinousness of his crime worthy of death, and accordingly sentenced him to be hung. A portion of the citizens of Red Bluffs then hung him to a limb of a tree until life was extinct.

Elopement and Marriage.

A farmer, a widower, who resides in the county of Armagh, Ireland, thinking that the only balm for his grief at the loss of his wife would be to supply her place with another, betrothed him of a fair country, a lady in her teens, residing in the county of Down, who, according to report, was to have a round sum of cash in her own right, bequeathed her by a deceased relative. Full of this idea, the gay widower recently paid a visit to the father of the fair one, by whom, as a relative, he was hospitably received, not at all suspecting that the object of his visit was to become still more nearly allied to him. As he was a relative, no danger was apprehended from allowing him to spend an occasional hour with the young woman on whom he had placed his affections. This opportunity the wooer turned to so favorable an account that after a few days he succeeded in getting her to elope with him, he having secured a post card for the purpose. The intended bridegroom, regardless of the caution against selecting the fox as a sentinel, brought his intended to the house of a friend, a blacksmith who resides not a dozen miles from Gough. This man also was a widower, having no innumerable but one boy, of about a year old. Between him and the young woman a sudden attachment sprang up, and the son of Vulcan, probably on this account, became enamored of the good natured young girl, and being more youthful and sprightly by far than the man she had eloped with, at the expiration of the ten days, the time necessary to fix their residence and to get the marriage license, when they proceeded to Cookstown for that purpose, she preferred sitting on the side of the car with the blacksmith, who managed his point so well that he contrived to leave the first woman sitting in the inn, where they stopped, and accompanied by the frail fair one, procured the license in his own name, leaving the county Armaghman to proceed home alone, a sadder, if not a wiser man, than when he left. Ultimately, the father of the young woman, accompanied by a friend, arrived in Gough in pursuit of her and finding her waters sold, he gave his consent, and had the blacksmith and the girl married. The romantic affair, says the London papers of the 19th of January, came off about ten days since.

Encouraging.—As an evidence of what girls can do, if they have a mind, a Cincinnati press states that three years ago poor orphan girl applied and was admitted to a type for that paper. She worked two years, during which time she earned, beside her board, about two hundred dollars; and availing herself of the facilities which the printing office afforded, acquired a good education. She is now an associate editor of a popular paper, and is regarded as one of the smartest lawyers in Ohio. Such a girl is bound to shine, and eclipse tens of thousands who are educated in the lap of luxury, and taught all the "accomplishments" of a boarding school. Such a wife will be a jewel to her husband, an ornament to society, and an honor to her sex and to her country.

Omaha City.—The present capital of the newly organized territory of Nebraska, is described as consisting from sixty to eighty houses, located on a rising ground on the banks of the Missouri river. The government house occupied by the Governor and Council, is a two-story brick, and the principal hotel is also a two-story, with a wing, the rest of the houses being all one and one-half stories.



GETTYSBURG.

Monday, March 12, 1855.

Those of our patrons who change their place of residence on the 1st of April, will please advise us thereof, so that our paper may reach them regularly thereafter.

On Friday next the Township elections take place throughout the State, and we suppose will excite considerable interest, from the number of offices to be filled.

Gettysburg Rail Road.

A meeting of the Stockholders was held on Tuesday last, and we learn from their published proceedings, that a resolution was adopted, recommending it to the Board of Managers to "accept the propositions of Mr. O'Reilly, so soon as the sum of \$120,000 shall have been subscribed." We cannot give the exact proposition of Mr. O'Reilly, but we presume it must have been a satisfactory one, to justify the passage of the resolution.

We observe, with regret, the death of JOHN H. BROWN, Esq., Principal of the Zane street Boys' Grammar School, in Philadelphia, which took place last week in that City. Mr. B. was, some years since, Principal of the Female Seminary in this place, and was highly esteemed as a Teacher and a citizen. During a great part of his residence among us, he was Superintendent of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, and left us much regretted.

The Board of Directors of the Public Schools of the Ninth Section, Philadelphia, closed their schools for several days, and attended his funeral in a body.

"It is due to our late member of Congress, Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL," remarks, very truly, our neighbor of the "Franklin Repository," "to say that he has discharged his duties with marked fidelity. He was always in his seat when important votes were taken, whether in the minority or not, and he leaves a record that his many friends will not blush to acknowledge. Under all circumstances his voice and his vote were inflexibly for Freedom, and on all public questions he was faithful to the interests of his constituents and his State. He retired enjoying the unqualified confidence and esteem of his political friends, and respected by men of all party predilections."

Rev. Professor CONRAN has not resigned his Professional Chair in Wittenberg College, as mentioned last week. The rumor was incorrect.

The annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, was held at the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 3d inst. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on thirty-three gentlemen, on behalf of the Faculty, by Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, President of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg.

The Municipal elections are now being held throughout numerous parts of the country. In a large number of instances the Know-Nothings appear to succeed in electing their candidates; and in others have been beaten by a fusion of the old line parties. The K. N.'s carried most of the towns in Maine and Massachusetts; also Rochester and Auburn, N. Y., Alexandria, Frederick, &c. They were beaten in Milwaukee, Chicago, Syracuse, Utica, Oswego and Troy, N. Y., in Newport, Ky., and in Detroit, &c.

Attack upon the Know Nothings in the Indiana Legislature.—Senator Slater has introduced a bill into the Indiana Legislature to break up the Know Nothing lodges. It declares it a conspiracy for persons to band themselves together under solemn oaths for the purpose of depriving any citizen of the State of his political rights under the constitution.

JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, of the second district, will doubtless be missed more than any other of the rising Congressmen from our delegation. He has served three consecutive sessions, and with ability and credit to himself and his constituents is well known to all. His career embraces all the great sectional struggles through which the country has recently passed, and while ever true to the North and to Freedom, his course was eminently conciliatory, national and just; and we doubt not that thousands of his once conflicting friends, who, by the new order of political affairs, were compelled to sacrifice him, paused long before they laid him low. He has served the whig party for a quarter of a century in propriety and fidelity with peculiar fidelity, and we must regard it as an unfortunate era in our political history, when the exercise of his guaranteed religious liberty made him a stranger in the house of his friends. Such men are always spared from our national councils at the cost of country. His successor is John R. Tyson, a Whig of divided ability. — *Frank Rep.*

The New-Hall in Allentown, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Monday last—loss \$15,000, no insurance.

The Indiana Legislature adjourned on Wednesday since last, without electing a Senator or State officers.

Senatorial Election.

HARRISBURG, March 8.—A series of resolutions have been offered to the Senate to amend the adjournment of the convention of the two Houses till October, and fixing the adjournment to the 20th inst. They were referred to the judiciary committee.

A Slander Exposed by Gen. Scott.—Hon. William S. Danrell, the Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing member of Congress from Massachusetts, lately ascertained in a recent lecture that the Catholic vote was offered to Gen. Scott at the late Presidential election, provided he would place a Catholic in his Cabinet, and that he hesitated to reply, when the proposition was made to General Pierce and accepted. Several gentlemen who heard Mr. Danrell make this assertion, immediately addressed a letter to Gen. Scott, asking if it was true or false. Gen. Scott, in his reply, says:

"I hasten to say that the statement or statements I have quoted from your letter, as above, are, in respect to myself, absolutely false, and I have no doubt they are equally so in respect to my political friends and opponents in the canvass alluded to."

A new paper called "The American," has just been commenced at Carlisle. It is devoted to the new party commonly called K. N.'s.

The Hon. J. X. McLANAHAN, of Chambersburg, intends sailing for Europe next month, in the capacity of Commissioner to the Great Industrial Exhibition to be held at Paris next summer. He was designated, with others, as such, by Gov. Bigler, just previous to the latter leaving office.

Our Minister to France.—Judge Mason, the American Minister to Paris, is said to have almost entirely recovered his health. During his illness, the Emperor and all the Imperial family manifested much interest in his welfare, and at the last diplomatic gathering at the Tuilleries the family of Mr. Mason were present, and were warmly congratulated on the Minister's recovery.

A powerful effort is making in New York, by the leading Democratic politicians, Harbors as well as Softs, to bring about some sort of an union, as a preliminary step to the next Presidential campaign.

Stagnation.—Nearly all the woolen manufactures in the country are running half time or stopped entirely. Let the American people resolve to buy American made goods and keep their factories in operation, and their money in their own country.

Missionaries for China.—The Christian Advocate and Journal says that Rev. Otis Gibson and wife sailed from the port of New York, on or about the 29th ult., for Fun-Chau, China, to join the Mission of the M. E. Church.

A Good Man.—Gov. McMill, of Ohio, has made it a rule, in pardoning convicts, to publish his reasons therefor, together with the substance of the recommendations of the prosecuting attorney and judges, when those officers join in urging the pardon. We should like Gov. Pollock to follow the same system.

Return of Irish Emigrants.—The improved condition of affairs in Ireland, under the operation of the "Emancipated Estates act," is said to be attracting back many of the Irish who had emigrated to foreign countries. It is stated that nearly every ship that leaves New York for England takes from thirty to fifty Irish people back to the "old country."

High Price for Wheat.—In St. Louis, on the 2d instant, there were sold on "Change" 600 bushels of white wheat at \$2 per bushel, being the highest price, the St. Louis Republican says, ever obtained in that market. The quality was choice, but the price is evidence of the scarcity of the article in that market.

Human Powers.—Among the appropriations inserted in the civil and diplomatic bill by the Senate, and agreed to by the House of Representatives, before the adjournment, was one of \$25,000, to enable the President to give a commission to our distinguished countryman, Hiram Powers, for the execution of some suitable work of statuary for the Capitol.

Fugitive Slave Enforcement.—Quite an excitement occurred at the City Hall, in Pittsburg, on Wednesday. It appears a gentleman named Slaymaker, and his son, from Lancaster, Pa., arrived there en route for Illinois, having with them a colored female. The colored waiters of the hotel, supposing her to be a slave, seized Mr. S. while sitting at the breakfast table, and held him until the woman had been taken off to the house of a colored barber. Fortunately she established, to the satisfaction of her subscribers, that she was free, and was permitted to rejoin her friends and leave for Illinois.

Santa Anna seems about as hardly pushed just now, as the nation need at any time desire to be. His treasury is empty—his subjects are discontented—a formidable revolution is raging—one of his best armies, sent against the rebel chief, has gone over to the enemy, and he is left to sustain his dignity, the place he holds, and the integrity of his empire, with the most inadequate means. It looks very much to us, as if his downfall was not far distant; and the only available resort now in his power, would seem to be the sale of some more territory to the United States, to obtain resources to maintain himself.

Congress.

The following Executive recommendations were not complied with:—

- 1st. The reduction of the Tariff. This will give us another year's experience before, with the considerably increased expenditures of the Government, we cut short the revenue.
- 2d. The raising of a volunteer force, in the place of which four regiments of regulars have been added to our military force.
- 3d. The reorganization of the army, with a retired list of officers.
- 4th. The Pacific Railroad; it passed the Senate, but it stuck fast in the House.
- 5th. The granting of alternate sections of public lands in aid of railroad companies, recommended by the Secretary of the Interior. Not a single railroad bill passed during the session.
- 6th. The building of seven additional steam ships of war, recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.
- 7th. The erection of buildings for Post-offices and U. S. Courts in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

Specie Going.

The steamer Baltic sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Wednesday, with One Million One Hundred and Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars in Specie! So it goes—a little faster than it comes in from California.

The Mayor of Baltimore and the Councils.—Mayor Hinks, on Tuesday evening, made the following nomination to the Council:

For County Commissioner.—George L. Davis. Rejected by a vote of fourteen to fourteen, one member not voting, and a vacancy in the second branch.

Mr. Davis has been twice previously rejected, and the Mayor, in renominating him a third time, stated in his communication to the Council that, as Mayor of the city of Baltimore, he was bound by the obligation of his oath to nominate the best man, in his judgment, to fill the public offices, and believing that Mr. Davis was the most suitable person for city commissioner, renominated him. There is considerable acrimony of feeling among members relative to the matter of filling the office of city commissioner, which produces considerable want of harmony.

The Eastern (Pa.) Argus, says a party of twenty-five active, hearty young mechanics, left Boston for Kansas, on Monday morning of last week. They were all sober, hard-working fellows, just the kind of material for a new country. They will be followed by others in eight or ten days.

Burning Mud for Coal.—Dr. Thomas Hooker, of New Orleans, claims to have discovered a chemical preparation, which, mixed with mud, as a bricklayer would mix lime with sand, makes an excellent coal—made by hand, or fifteen cents, if made by machinery. It is said it lights easily; there is no offensive smell emitted; but little smoke, and very little dust or cinders.

From Texas.—A letter from Fredericksburg, dated February 7, in the San Antonio Texan, states that the Indians in that section have recently committed the most daring outrages, stealing horses, wantonly killing cattle, and shedding human blood. On Saturday, the 3d, a German named Ferch, working in the woods, was murdered by Indians. They concealed his body in a thicket, where it was found. On the 5th an old man named Thomas Noel, the father of a large family, while on his way home from Fredericksburg, was attacked and killed by a band of Indians. A company of men had started in pursuit of the murderers.

Europe will soon be governed by Sovereigns all of whom may reckon their birth from this, the nineteenth century. Thus, the Emperor of the French is forty-six years of age; the Emperor of Austria twenty-four; the Sultan thirty-one; the King of Bavaria forty-three; the King of Naples forty-four; the Queen of Spain twenty-four; the King Regent of Portugal forty; the King of Denmark forty-six; the King of Greece forty. The Queen of England is only thirty-three. Only the Emperor Nicholas, the King of Prussia, the King of Sweden, the King of the Belgians, and the Pope were born in the eighteenth century.

An Editor who Keeps his own Person.—The Banner of the Cross, an Episcopal paper, published at Philadelphia, says that Gerard Hallcock, once a clergyman in himself, and now one of the editors and proprietors of the New York Journal of Commerce, resides in New Haven, Conn., where he supports a church and minister himself. Every Monday morning the minister is expected to breakfast with him, and on lifting his plate finds his weekly salary of \$12 beneath it.

Fire and Loss of Life.—The house of John J. Brown, of Livingston county, Mich., was burnt last Sunday night, attended by the following melancholy circumstances: William, aged 11, and Emma, aged 3 years, were burnt in the house. Mrs. B. escaped from the house, but returned for her children. Mr. B. rescued her from the flames, but she died 15 hours afterwards. Jefferson, aged 7 years, was badly burnt, but may recover. Mr. B. was burnt, but not dangerously.

Selling Liquor to Minors.—We are pleased to see that the Court at North-town, last week, convicted two persons in that place, for selling liquor to minors, by which several boys were made badly drunk. They were both fined, and one of them imprisoned for twenty days. They should both have had the extent of the law, for a more heartless and degrading act cannot be well imagined.

Bank of Gettysburg.

The following exhibits the state of the Bank of Gettysburg, being the report made by the Cashier to the Auditor General, in November last:

DR.	Nov. 6, 1854.
To Capital,	\$123,873 00
Bank notes issued,	389,025 00
Bank notes under act May, 1811,	1,219 00
Due to other banks,	4,077 91
Due to depositors,	33,069 36
Dividends unpaid,	1,853 88
Disbursements received and rents,	12,116 63
Contingent fund,	9,579 53
	575,244 34

CR.	Nov. 6, 1854.
By Bills discounted,	\$37,863 00
Specie, silver and gold,	61,145 80
Notes and checks of other banks,	18,496 57
Due from other banks,	93,991 67
Judgments,	38,105 00
Real estate,	5,925 00
Stocks, State and County,	25,129 00
Stocks under act 1841,	1,249 00
Bonds and mortgages,	10,091 05
Expenses,	247 55
	575,244 31

Dividends declared—May 2, \$3,716 19
Do. Nov. 7, 3,716 19

A New License Law.

The Committee on Vice and Immorality, in the Senate, have reported a bill for the suppression of intemperance, accompanied with a report comprehending the whole question of license laws and prohibition. The bill agreed upon by the Committee, is a stringent license law. It adopts the machinery of existing general laws, requiring all who would sell under five gallons, to take licenses from the Courts in all parts of the State, after full advertisement of their application, and subject to objection and contest by their neighbors; and the decision of the Court, after hearing all parties, as to the occasion of granting license. All are put under bond, with warrant of attorney, to enter judgment for the faithful observance of the law, the license fees are increased three-fold, and no one can sell under a quart who are not licensed to keep an inn, and at least six rooms and twelve beds for the exclusive use of travelers. In the city of Philadelphia, where the free system now exists, there will be, besides the general provisions of the laws of the State, a board of three appraisers, to be appointed by the Court, composed of three temperate and reputable appraisers, in no manner interested in the liquor business, whose duty it will be to inquire into the fitness of the applicant, and without whose certificate his application cannot be made.

The New Postage Law.

Every person being interested in the amended act of the 3rd March, 1855, in regard to postages, a synopsis of its provisions will not be unacceptance:

Under this law all single letters mailed for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles are to pay three cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles ten cents.

Half an ounce in weight will constitute a single letter; and double, treble, and quadruple letters to be charged in the same proportion.

All letters must be prepaid, except such as are to or from a foreign country, or those addressed to officers of the Government on official business.

The law is to take effect from and after the next fiscal quarter.

After the 1st January next the postmasters are to affix stamps on all prepaid letters upon which none are placed by the writers.

A registration of valuable letters is required to be made upon the payment of a fee of five cents, in addition to the prepaid postage, but the Government will not be responsible for the loss of any registered letter or packet.

The franking privilege is to remain as heretofore.

Selling postage stamps for a larger sum than their marked value is to be punished as a misdemeanor.

The Russians.—A correspondent of a New York paper, writing from one of the European cities, says that the Russians in the great cities of the empire have become quite elated with the ill success of the allied armies thus far, and their confidence in the prowess of their arms is daily increasing. At St. Petersburg the wealthy classes are indulging in all kinds of amusement to an unusual extent. Masked balls are frequent, both in private circles and at the public ball-rooms, and revelry and rejoicing seem to be the grand order of the day.

Serious Accident from Powder.—At Richmond, on Tuesday night, the family of Mr. John Friday, while seated in the lower part of their dwelling, were alarmed by an explosion in an upper room, where there were 3 colored girls. It was found, upon going up stairs, that the girls were holding a party from frightful tales about their necks and faces. The throat of one was gashed in two places, another had a dangerous wound in the temple, and the faces and arms of all were so badly cut and burnt as to require prompt medical attention. The cause of this disaster was that a bottle with about a quarter of a pound of powder in it, had been blown to pieces by the ignition of the powder. The powder had been placed in the bath by a boy belonging to Mr. Friday without the knowledge of any one besides himself, and one of the girls had attempted to use it as a candlestick, when it exploded, scattering the glass in all directions.

In a suit before the Court of Common Pleas at Mansfield, Ohio, a Mr. Barber, an operator in a telegraph office, was a witness, and was ordered by the Court to reveal the contents of a certain message which had passed over the wires. This he refused to do and was committed to jail.

On Thursday last, Mr. McClean presented a petition in the House for the repeal of the law authorizing the election of Superintendents of Common Schools.

Advices received at Washington from Mexico to the 19th ult. represent Santa Anna as daily losing and Alvarez gaining ground. It is said that Santa Anna holds several steamers ready to receive him on the approach of Alvarez, and has sent what he could of the \$7,000,000 received from the United States and other values out of the country. He has also sold the three millions yet to be paid Mexico by the United States.

George Law and the Presidency.—Geo. Law, of New York, has replied to the letter of the Know Nothing members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, inviting him to become a candidate for the Presidency. He defines his position very frankly. He opposes sectional agitation; considers the American movement sound only to the Declaration of Independence; considers damages for having endeavored to band together citizens of foreign birth, according to their national or religious creeds, and advocates a tariff that will yield only sufficient to defray government expenses. He considers a tariff which yields a surplus to the treasury impolitic, causing frequent convulsions, periodical bankruptcy, and ruin to the currency and every branch of business. His tariff views, it is supposed, will not give him any great popularity in Pennsylvania, with the Know-Nothings.

An Independent Western Republic.—A letter from San Francisco announces—that is important, if true—that an extensive secret scheme is advancing there, to form a new republic, consisting at first of ten States, three to be comprised within the present limits of the State of California, three in Oregon Territory, two in Washington Territory, and two from the Western portion of Utah and New Mexico. The basis is to be a confederated government, and the President, Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, are to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. Five of the States are to recognize slavery, and the San which Islands are to be guarantied their independence. At least, so says the letter, but all its statements require confirmation.

Horrible Affair.—The Kosciuszko (Nis) San, of the 17th ult. has the following: A report has reached Kosciuszko that Dr. Woodward, who formerly preached at this place, was recently stabbed by an expelled member of the Methodist Church, at East Gibson. It is said that the doctor expelled him lately after treating the wound. The particulars of the horrible affair are, that the person who murdered Mr. Woodward had made application to be re-admitted into the church, and all the members consented except Dr. Woodward. The excommunicated member became indignant, and while the trial was in progress, he rushed upon Dr. Woodward and stabbed him to the heart, in front of the pulpit of the Methodist church.

NTS.

276 711
200 00
300 00
112 00
300 00
100 00
300 00
300 00
100 00
350 00
250 00
300 00
300 00
300 00
200 00

89 50
99 97
93 84
61 50
77 59
55 00
12 87
32 50
92 57
94 79
46 11
40 00
39 02
68 56
95 20
42 50
15 45
41 37
00 00
40 00
40 00

60 00
10 60
14 18
95 83
10 00

71 30
117 44

988 74 1/2

to certify
which
that they
place of
Dollars
in the
suror

ward,	
the Poor	
the Comrs	
and day	
5th day	
\$3 00	
12 00	
700 00	
105 00	
29 50	
247 50	

2	21	00
3	00	
8	50	
13	75	
10	00	
30	00	
6	00	
733	62	
3	50	
6	00	
-	6	75
2	50	
2	50	

247 50
rd.
the Poor
e Coun-
twenty,
851, to
855.

23 90
2 00
65 05½
81 01
53 89½
42 10½
19 98
6 00
10 50
4 14
6 40
6 00
13 65
16 00
7 60½

to settle
to certify
a which
to report
account
former
annals.
r 1854

ount of
ed. from
1934, to
and the
1934.
1934.